

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER



MEMORANDUM ON THE MOVEMENTS OF A SUSPECTED JAVANESE
COMMUNIST KNOWN AS MOESO OR MUESO, ALIAS H.M. GAJATI,
ALIAS GAZALI, ALIAS GAZIER.

Moeso together with Alimin Prawirodirjo alias Alimin alias Dirja, two leaders of the Communist Party in the Netherlands East Indies were arrested in the Straits Settlements on December 11, 1926 for communistic activities and were released on March 19, 1927.

On March 26, 1927 they left the Straits Settlements by the s.s. "Awa Maru" for Canton via Hongkong, with the evident intention of proceeding to Shanghai and Hankow where the advent of the Nationalist forces had already taken place.

It is not definitely known whether either of the two men did arrive in Shanghai en route to Hankow, but it was established that they both attended the Pan Pacific Labour Conference held in Hankow from May 20 to May 27, 1927.

On May 22, Moeso, who described himself as a representative of the Javanese Labour Movement in Indonesia addressed to Conference upon the prevailing conditions in Indonesia. A joint report submitted by Moeso and Alimin, who was selected as the Javanese member of the Pan Pacific Trade Union Secretariat which was set up in Hankow at that time, was considered by the assembly on May 23.

Moeso left Hankow and arrived in Shanghai on July 21, 1927 under the pseudonym of H.M. Gajati alias Gazali, but disappeared the same evening. It was however, ascertained that he again returned to Shanghai from Hankow on August 25, 1927 by the s.s. "Talee Maru" and resided at 76 Range Road until August 28, 1927 when he left for Vladivostok on the Soviet steamer "Sishan." His object of this visit was apparently to attend the Conference of the Peoples of the

(2)

Orient which was held at Moscow in the latter part of 1927, but this statement lacks confirmation.

From that time until May 26, 1930 Mooso did ^{come to our} not notice but on the latter date reliable information was received to the effect that he had arrived from Russia and was staying at either Amoy or Hongkong in connection with work allied to the Chinese Communist Movement.

Note,

Copy handed to C. C. Special Branch by D. L. Ross. L. on 14.9.32

C. R.

Secret
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. I. D. REGISTRY

No. 1. O. 7864

September 20, 1930

24 - 9 - 30

Dear Mr. Akegi,

Many thanks for your letter of
September 15 conveying information regarding
three Japanese Communists of Chinese origin
named Oey Hwan Sien (黄懷信), Lie Ek-liep
(李益立) and Sick Dioen-jam (薛俊炎).
The information will prove a useful and interesting
addition to our files.

Yours sincerely,

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Mr. C. Akegi,

Secretary of Home Affairs Department,
Japanese Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

See also
I.O. 1421
I.O. 9168
D. 1387

Secret

Japanese Consulate General,
Shanghai.


September 15th, 1930.

Dear Sir,

I beg to enclose herewith copy of my letter to Mr.
v.d.Berg of the Netherland Consulate General and of the
annex thereto.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,


Secretary of Home Affairs Department.

T.P.Givens, Esquire,
Assistant Commissioner,
Political Department, S.M.P.

Secret

Shanghai, 13-9-1930.

Dear Sir,

I beg to enclose herewith translation of the report from the Tokio Metropolitan Police about Oey Hwan Sien and two other students, the Javanese communists of Chinese origin of whoses whereabouts I was informed by you at the beginning of August.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(34). C. Akagi

Secretary of Home Affairs Department.

Jan v.d. Berg

Chinese Secretary.

Consulat-Generaal der Nederlanden
voor Midden-China.

Secret

Javanese Communists of Chinese Origin.

R/ Oey Hwan Sien 叶 德
Present Residencec/o Seiji Otomo 36/II Otsuka Nakamachi
Koishigawa-Ku.
Place of birth Pekalongan, Java.

Above mentioned person, whose parents are both Chinese, after finishing the primary school in the place of his birth entered the First Normal School of Honan Province by the introduction of his teacher. After staying in that school for two years he left it and entered in June of 1927 the Chinese Art School in Shanghai. But he again left that school after one year study and started for Japan with Javanese passport. On 15th of February he landed at Nagasaki, proceeded right away to Tokio and put up at the First Chinese Dormitory, No. I Yanaka Mashima-cho, Shitaya-Ku. There he entered the Foreign Language School, Japanese Department, and removed to certain Abe, No. 3491 Mukahara, Sugamo-cho with his friend Lie Ek-liep, but again he left there in July and removed to the present residence. Since January of this year he has studied German for three months, Russian for a month and Italian for three months in the Summer Class of that school. Besides he is now practising painting for himself. His intention at present is, after studying French in "Athene School", to go to France in order to study painting. And he is going to drop in at his native place in December on his way to Europe. 叶 德

Lie Ek-liep, first year student of Imperial Art School.
Present Residencec/o S. Otomo 36/II Otsuka Nakamachi, Koishigawa-Ku.
Place of birth Pekalongan, Java.

Above mentioned person, whose parents are both Chinese, after graduating the primary school in the town of his birth, by the introduction of his teacher entered the First Normal School of Honan Province with his friend Oey Hwan-sien. He left that school two years after and entered, in June, 1927, the Shanghai Art School, but again left it after a year and went over to Japan with his friend Sick Dioen-jam (薛 德 英). They landed at Kobe with Dutch passport. At first they visited a Chinese student of Higher Normal School at his house, No. 2, Miyazaka, Nishi-Sugamo-Cho, and stayed for the time being at his house; but afterward the fact that their friend was a member of Kuomintang caused the difference of opinion between them and consequently Lie Ek-liep left his house and removed in May of last year to Abe's, No. 3491 Mukahara, Nishi-Sugamo-Cho with Oey Hwan-sien. Then he removed alone to his present residence. He entered the To-a Preparatory School on Dec. 6th, 1928, and left it after four months. He entered on April 3th, 1929 Kawahata Art School, removed to Imperial Art School in April of this year as a first year student, but again he is going to get back to the former school from this September.

Sick Dioen-jam 薛 德 英
Last Residence in Tokio c/o S. Otomo, No. 36/II Otsuka-Naka-

10. 7864.
Secret

maehi, Koishigawa-Ku.

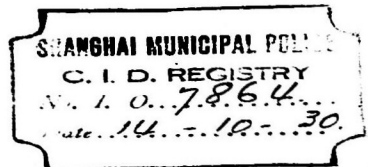
Place of Birth Pekalongan, Java.

Above mentioned person, whose parents are both Chinese, after graduating the primary school of his native town entered the Honan Provincial Normal School with his two friends Oey Hwan-sien and Lie Ek-liep. After two years study in the school he removed to Chinang School in June of 1927, but he left that school after a year and a half and went over to Japan, landing with Dutch passport at Kobe on 17th of 1928. In Tokio he lived with his friend Hakukan-wan (何漢寬), the student of Higher Normal School at his house, No. 2446 Nakamaci, Nishi-Sugamo, and entered To-a Yohi Gakko on Dec. 6th of that year. About a half year after he left that school and entered the Regular Music School. This time he left it after a month. He removed to Abe's, No. 3491 Mukan-hara, Nishi-Sugamo-cho with his two friends Oei and Lie in May of 1929, but removed again to the above mentioned residence. Since then he was absorbed in reading the communistic books, but the money from his home being stopped he left Japan for Shanghai in January of this year.

II/ According to what Oey Hwan-sien states Oey Hwan-siang is holding no intention of coming over to Japan at present.

III/ Lie Ek-liep Sick Dioen-jam (November 1928) and Oey Hwan-sien (February 1929) associated in Tokio with Chinese communistic students Chin So-jin (陳素人) O Bo-gen (王博根) Byo Teki-sei (葉德西) and joined the Jinsha (人社), the corporation organized by these leftists. Towards the end of last year August Lie and Sick, after discussing with O and Chin, the leading people of that society passed the resolution to amalgamate into Anti-Imperialistic League, and join the demonstration which was held on Sept. 4th at Ginza-Dori under the leadership of Anti-Imperialistic League. At that time they escaped the hands of Metropolitan Police. At present they are keeping close connection with the Chinese communists and joined the Tokio Branch of Chinese Liberty League (中華自由聯盟) and working for the Communistic propaganda. Their activities are watched.

I.O. 7864



October 14, 30.

Dear Mr. Van den Berg,

With reference to your letter of September 6, 1930, careful enquiries have been made concerning the two Javanese Communists named Semaoen and Soe Tjai Ko, but no trace can be found of them in Shanghai. Efforts to ascertain particulars of their movements will be continued, and any information obtained will be communicated to you in due course.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'JL' or similar initials.

J. Van den Berg Esq.,

Consulate-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.

CONFIDENTIAL
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Special Branch No. 2 Station,

Date, October 13, 1930.

Subject (in full) Semaoen and Soe Tjai Ko, Javanese Communists.Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by D.S.I. Duncan.

Sir,

With reference to attached letter dated September 6th 1930 from Mr. Van den Berg of the Netherlands Consulate re: Semaoen and Soe Tjai Ko, Javanese Communists, careful enquiries have failed to reveal their presence in Shanghai. This matter has been brought to the attention of the Javanese agent employed by S. 1 and enquiries are being kept up. Should any information regarding their movements be obtained, a report will be duly submitted.

W. Duncan

D. S. I.

D. C.

(C. & S. Branches)

*Reg. Please draft reply in
above sense.*

W. H.
12:10:30

SHANGHAI, 6/4/30

Dear Mr. Consul.

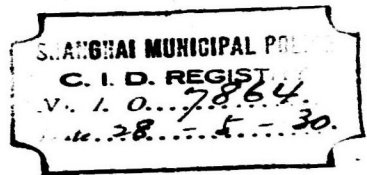
According to a non-official
agent from Netherlands India
the well known Communist
demagogue should be at present at
Shanghai and that very much
a messenger by name of Loe Tjai
Ko (Li. Kuo $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 13/100), is
active as a medicine-salesman,
but in reality with the intention to
mix into touch with communists.

I must be much obliged
to be informed whether this Loe Tjai
Ko and also demagogue have been
noted here.

I am, Sir, very yours
[Signature]

I must remember having already informed
you of this kind of information, and
again I just write you.

Supb. Robertson
(S. 2) for careful investigation
and report JRS 8/4/30



Confidential.

May 28,

30.

Dear Mr. Van den Berg.

I acknowledge, with thanks, your
Memo, dated May 26, concerning certain
Javanese, which information has been
noted.

Yours sincerely,

Ea.

J. Van den Berg Esq.,

Consulate-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.

*oc. SB
note
28/5
Kca*

*Suplt. Robertson
(Intell and Foreign Sections)
Please note*

28/5

*noted
Whe 29/5/30.*

28:5:30.

I acknowledge with thanks your Memo dated May 26
concerning certain Javanese (don't put names)

Ja, m. de Rep.
CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

CONFIDENTIËEL

10. 7864.

SHANGHAI, 26. 5. 20

Dear Mr. Ains.

*Re. Melbaus India
Government informs us to day by
telegram that according to reliable
information the Japanese communists*

*Alimur
Poloo
Lemaolen
and
Darsono*

*arrives in Amoy, Hongkong, via
Russia in connection with
Chinese communist movement.*

Yours faithfully.

W. A. M. de Rep.

*oc. (SB)
Recd.*

Copy.

I.O. 7864

Jan Van den Berg
Consulaat Generaal der Nederlanden
voor Midden-China.

Confidentiëel

Shanghai 26, 5. 30.

Dear Mr. Aiers,

Netherlands Indian Government informs us
to-day by telegram that according to reliable
information the Javanese Communists

Alimin

Moeso

Semaoen and

Darsama

arrived in Amoy, Hongkong, via Russia
in connection with Chinese Communist
movement.

Yours faithfully,

sd. J. Van den Berg.

January 10, 1908

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of January 6 regarding Tan Malaka, I have to inform you that the local Chinese Authorities ^{State that} are not interested in the fact that this man is at present in Amoy as that place is not within their jurisdiction, and further, Amoy is under the Chinese Naval Authorities of that port with whom the local Authorities are not in communication.

Yours faithfully,



J. Van den Berg Esq.,
Junior Interpreter,
Netherlands Consulate-General.
Shanghai.

File No. 4864

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

January 10, 1928.

With reference to the attached letter from the Netherlands Consulate-General regarding Jan Malaka being in Amoy, the local Chinese Authorities are not interested and state that Amoy is not within their jurisdiction. They also state that Amoy is under the Chinese Naval Authorities of that port with whom they are not in communication.

Robertson
D.S.I.

W
D.S.I.

Reply according to

Res.

10.1.28

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA,
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

7864
7.1.28

No. 37.

SHANGHAI, 6th January 1928.

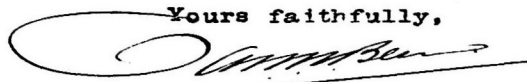
Dear Sir,

It may interest you to know that Tan Malaka was
in Amoy a few days ago.

I suppose that the Chinese Authorities if they
have been informed of his presence there, have taken the
necessary steps to deal with him.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,



Junior Interpreter.

9
Chom. See hl 1 1/20

Director of Criminal Investigation Dept.,

S.M.P.,

SHANGHAI.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

I. O. No. 7864
6/5/27.

Intelligence Office Station.

May 5, 1927.

REPORT ON Communist activities connected with Java

Made by D. I. Yorke

Forwarded by

J. H. Givens C.D.I.

Sir,

I beg to report that, at 5 p.m. on April 30, acting on instructions, I called upon Mr. Bos, Vice-Consul for the Netherlands at the Consulate-General, No. 64 Route Ghisi. Mr. Bos furnished the following names as those of Communists operating in Shanghai in connection with activities in Java.

- 1. Tam Malaka alias Tam Moy Chan (陳慶昌)
- 2. Soedira
- 3. Alimin
- 4. Bachtia
- 5. Tungko, Mohamed Ali Bashia
- 6. Thio Hoe Kwan
- 7. Khe Liang
- 8. Li Eh Poon
- 9. Lheuh Semawe
- 10. Kwe Hin Tjiat (許興傑)
- 11. Mangvendikromo
- 12. N. Kalavhisky
- 13. F. T. Donasky.

Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, and 10 are said to be Chinese, probably born in the Dutch East Indies.

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, and 11 are said to be Japanese or Malays.

Nos. 12 and 13 are alleged to be Russians.

Informing concerning these agitators was laid with Mr. Bos by a Chinese who states that he was formerly connected with them in communistic activities.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

-2-

No.10 Kwe Hin Tjiat is known personally to C.D.C.136 Fu Faung Liu (傅方流).

Kwe is 27 years of age, and was born in Sourabaya. He was editor of the "Sin Po" newspaper in Asemka, Batavia, a daily edition with pronounced radical views.

Kwe is now living at No.109 Scott Road together with Oen Kheng Hian () the person whose nationality was in dispute in the Provisional Court (Central Station) respecting a criminal case in Batavia involving Guilders 1,110,000. Kwe also occasionally sleeps at No.49 Rue Brenier de Montmorand, the home of one Kau Wan Liang (), a Penang-born Chinese working as an accountant in the Star Garage.

According to information obtained by the Vice-Consul for the Netherlands, these Communists reside in the upstairs rooms of the Hai Phong Film Co. (), No.221 Paoshan Road. A meeting was scheduled to be held on these premises at 2 p.m. May 4.

C.D.C.136 visited the premises on a pretence of purchasing films but saw no signs of an assembly. There was, however, a meeting of nine persons, apparently Chinese, held in No.217 Paoshan Road, which address is the office of the 14th Branch of the 1st Section of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang Party.

Whilst observing this meeting, C.D.C.136 aroused the suspicion of the people gathered therein and was himself followed for a short distance.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Intelligence Office Station.

May 5, 1927.

REPORT ON

Made by Forwarded by

-3-

There still exists a doubt about this meeting as C.D.C. 136 is of the opinion that the persons present had all the appearances of native-born Chinese, whereas the information obtained by Mr. Bos is that the majority present were Java-born Chinese. Photographs of Tam Malaka, Alimin, and Kwe Min Tjiat are on file in the Intelligence Office together with those of four other prominent Javanese Communists named Moesa, Semaoen, Darsoma and Soebakat.

A plan of the Communist organization in the Dutch East Indies showing the names of leaders and the various districts was furnished by Mr. Bos and photographed. Several copies were returned with the original to Mr. Bos and the photographic plate is filed in the Finger Print Office.

A letter in code dated April 3, 1927, from Moscow addressed to Tam Malaka has also been photographed and the plate filed in the Finger Print Office.

In view, however, of the lack of facilities, Mr. Bos requests that no further enquiries be made at present by C.D.C. 136 and no information be passed to the Chinese Military Authorities, regarding these alleged Communists. Mr. Bos will continue to keep in touch with his informer, and, if necessary, call upon the S.M.P. for any assistance required in the future.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

Rudolf

D. I.

D. C. I.

Em